In addition, pools of selected clones, as well as libraries containing specific clones, were assigned an "ES" number (internal reference) and deposited with the ATCC. Table 21 below provides the ATCC Accession Nos. of the ES deposits, all of which were deposited on or before May 13, 1999. The names of the clones contained within each of these deposits are provided in the tables numbered 22 and greater (inserted before the claims).

Table 21: Pools of Clones and Libraries Deposited with ATCC on or before May 13, 1999

ES #	ATCC Accession #	ES #	ATCC Accession #	ES #	ATCC Accession #
34	PTA-47	41	PTA-52	48	PTA-49
35	PTA-57	42	PTA-53	49	PTA-66
36	PTA-54	43	PTA-62	50	PTA-50
37	PTA-58	44	PTA-55	51	PTA-65
38	PTA-48	45	PTA-61	52	PTA-46
39	PTA-60	46	PTA-64	53	PTA-51
40	PTA-63	47	PTA-56	54	PTA-59

The deposits described herein are provided merely as convenience to those of skill in the art, and is not an admission that a deposit is required under 35 U.S.C. §112. The sequence of the polynucleotides contained within the deposited material, as well as the amino acid sequence of the polypeptides encoded thereby, are incorporated herein by reference and are controlling in the event of any conflict with the written description of sequences herein. A license may be required to make, use, or sell the deposited material, and no such license is granted hereby.

Retrieval of Individual Clones from Deposit of Pooled Clones. Where the ATCC deposit is composed of a pool of cDNA clones or a library of cDNA clones, the deposit was prepared by first transfecting each of the clones into separate bacterial cells. The clones in the pool or library were then deposited as a pool of equal mixtures in the composite deposit. Particular clones can be obtained from the composite deposit using methods well known in the art. For example, a bacterial cell containing a particular clone can be identified by isolating single colonies, and identifying colonies containing the specific clone through standard colony hybridization techniques, using an oligonucleotide probe or probes designed to specifically hybridize to a sequence of the clone insert (*e.g.*, a probe based upon unmasked sequence of the encoded polynucleotide having the indicated SEQ ID NO). The probe should be designed to have a T_m of approximately 80°C (assuming 2°C for each A or T and 4°C for each G or C). Positive colonies can then be picked, grown in culture, and the recombinant clone isolated. Alternatively, probes designed in this manner can be used to PCR to isolate a nucleic acid molecule from the pooled clones according to methods well known in the art, *e.g.*, by purifying the cDNA from the deposited culture pool, and using the probes in PCR reactions to produce an amplified product having the corresponding desired polynucleotide sequence.